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RUSH OF OFFICE SEEKERS. MAILS OF CONGRESSMEN BUR. DENED WITH APPLICATIONS.

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The Breat Majority Doomed to Disappoint ment, as Nearly Every Government Office Was Placed Under the Protection of the Law by the President's Recent Order.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.- The great majority of the sectors for office under the McKinley Administration are bound to be disappointed. Every Congressman who has been spoken to on the subject testifies that, so far as he is able to judge from letters received, the pressure for office is greater than at any time since the foundation of the Government. The mail of Senaters and Representatives who are supposed to have influence with the incoming Administration, and even those who in the nature of things will not be on very friendly terms with the President and his Cabinet advisors, is heavily burdened with letters from applicants for office.
All that can be done with them for the present is to acknowledge their receipt and file them away for reference.

It seems to be forgotten by these Repubican patriots all over the United States that only a few months ago President Cleveand issued an order putting about thirty thou and additional employees of the Government under the protection of the Civil Service law. It is said to be a fact that there are not now ten thousand offices of all kinds in the United States left outside of the operation of the law Meials of the Incoming Administration. It is a somewhat singular fact, too, that Congress men are utterly unable to convince their ambitions constituents that the Civil Service law is not all a joke and that Congressmen and Gov erament officials are under no obligations to treat it seriously. The office seekers, however, will find it a very serious matter. Almost every Government office in all the departments below the grade of those the appointees to which must be nominated by the President and enfirmed by the Senate is now under the juris diction of the Civil Service law, and can be filed only by those who are certified by the Civil Service Commission as having made the een to all. Only the other day Private Secretary Thurber wanted to fill a vacancy in the White House staff by the appointment of a protege, and much to his annoyance was compailed to select a man from one of three sigibles certified by the Civil Service Comission or make no appointment

Even many of the Senators and Representaof the Civil Service law, and it will be a great surprise to them to learn that the great majority of the department officials in Washington and elsewhere, including almost everybody in the consular service below the grade of Minister and Consul-General, come within the scope of President Cleveland's order, which makes the present incumbents civil pensioners for life. Washington all the chiefs of divisions in the various departments, including even such an important official as the General Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, who has several thousand employees under his direct charge, on the postal routes all over the United States, are protected in their offices by the recent order of the President enlarging the seepe of the Civil Service law. They can only be removed "for cause," and their successors can only be appointed by a requisition upon the

Nyll Service Commission.

Many Congressmen confess that they had no idea of the true state of things until they began to look about them for offices for their conots, and what they are going to do about it is a question that they are not yet prepared answer. There is one phase of the matter that seems to afford them a ray of hope, and to this they will cling with pertinacity as long as there is a chance in the game. President Cleveland did not issue his comprehensive order until every office that could be reached by the Administration officials was filled by a Democrat. and many Republicans will claim that the great army of officeholders who were crowded in just before the order was issued should now be those who shall take the civil service examination or by Republicans who, they say, were thus cheated out of the prospective rewards of the Republican vic-tory last fall. This trick of filling up the offices with partisans of an administration just before going out of power has been tried before. Presi-dest Harrison had no hesitation in restoring

with partisans of an administration just before sping out of power has been tried before. President Harrison had no bestitation in restoring employees, particularly in the railway mail service, who had been removed to make way for those who were partisans of the administration about to go out of nower, and it is said that the example he set will be followed by the Republicans of the McKinley Administration. Logan Carlials, the Chief Cierk of the Treasury Department, who has perhaps been more active in securing places for Democrats than any other official of the Administration, admits that he put a Democrat in the piace of every Republican that he could reach by hook or crook, and he takes satisfaction in the fact that in the Treasury Department the piace of every Republican that he could reach by hook or crook, and he takes satisfaction in the fact that in the Treasury Department Republicans who were not protected by the Civil Service law at the beginning of the present Administration are as scarce as hen's teeth.

Of course, if the Republicans should decide to coust all the Democrats who were crowded into the Government service just before the sweeping civil service order of President Cleveland last year, they can only fill the places by promotion, but they can sasily promote Republicans aiready holding places, and then fill the very lowest grades, many of which are outside of the civil service, from their long list of applicants. Under this method the new comers must take all the mental places, but under the circumstances it looks as if they must be satisfied with these or nothing.

The flat for the offices will probably be one of the most striking features of the early days of the McKinley Administration. On one side will be the Congressmen and their eager constituents; on the other the Civil Service law and the three Commissioners who uphold it. It is yet too early to make a prediction as to which is will will.

No member of the great army of office seekers under the McKinley Administration of those who kno

President must go, and no one passes the door until Mr. Loeffer inspect his card and gives the word to enter.

There is a colored man outside the door of the private secretary's room, but he also has been on duty for so many years that the President-elect, with whom, he is personally acquainted. will hardly think of removing him. This man's name is Arthur Simmons. When Lige Halford was private secretary to President Harrison he took a dislike to Arthur and had him transferred to a numbe place in the Treasury Department, where he spent four years of isolation and unnappliness in a dark room in the sub-basement. When President Cleveland came to the White House for the second time Mr. Thurber restored Arthur to his place at the private secretary. But whatever place Major McKiniey's colored friend from Ohlo may get on the White House staff, he will be very much disappointed at the size of the "tips" that he is anticipating. Indeed, there are none at all, and it is probable that not even a silver dollar ever crossed the palm of Charley Loeffer or Arthur Simmons. The former is a man of too much disnity and with too high a regard for the proprieties of his office to allow him to accept a tip. There is probably no city in the United States where a probably no city in the United States where as for Arthur Simmons, nobody ever gives him a chance to accept a tip.

There is probably no city in the United States where so much attention can be received by strangers from employees of the Government, especially those in the humbler places, without dispensing a penny, as in Washington. The messengers in all the decartments and public buildings receive salaries ranging from \$50 to \$100 a month, and the public seem to regard this as sufficient, without any extra pay in the way of "tipe" for courtery and attention.

PERIL OF A TELEPHONE GIRL. Miss Westberg Grabbed on Her Way me-Assailant Arrested and Clubbed. Miss Lillian Westberg, eighteen years old,

who is employed in the Flatbush central tele-phone office, at Flatbush and Caten avenues, Brooklyn, was assailed by a ruffian while she was on her way home last evening. She left the telephone office shortly before 7 o'clock for her home, at 72 East Fifth street, Windsor Terrace When she arrived at Fort Hamilton avenue and Irving place, which is a rather dark and lonely neighborhood in the rear of Prospect Park, a tail man sprang from behind a tree, seized her by the waist, and, throwing her to the ground, attempted to assault her. She screamed and he

attempted to assault her. She screamed and he tried to put his hand over her mouth, but she kicked and yelled, and he then struck her a violation in the chest.

Her screams were heard by Policeman McFarland, who was on duty near by in the Park, and he ran to her aid. When the girl's assailant saw the officer approaching he attempted to escape, but the officer outfooted and captured him. On the way to the Farkville police station the prisoner resisted McFarland, who was compelled to draw his club and use it on the man's head inflicting two scale wounds. They were dressed at the station by Ambulance Surgeon Harre of St. John's Hespital.

"You ought to have knocked his head off," was the comment of a citizen.

The prisoner said he was John Meley, 35 years old, of 105 Walworth street. He will be arraigned before Justice Steers in the Grant Street Police Court this morning. Superintendent Barrageant of the New York and New Jersey Telephone Company said that the fellow would be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

This is the third recent assault on women in the same locality.

SOUTH PERRY LOOP CUT OFF.

Rapid Transit Commissioners Leave That Out of Their Plans, and Adopt Thom. The Rapid Transit Commissioners met in the Home Life building yesterday afternoon in executive session. The Commissioners adjourned to the Mayor's office at 4 o'clock for the purpose of having a vote on the proposition to adopt the entire plan of the undergroun road, excluding that section south of the City Hall to the South Ferry, as proposed by En-gineer Parsons. The resolution was adopted. After the meeting was over Secretary Dels field said that the reason why the southern end need said that the reason why the southern end of Broadway had been cut out of the plan was because the board felt that so long as there was the slightest abjection on the part of any of the property owners against the tunnel scheme in that section they would not adopt it. Mr. Delanield said that thus far there had been but two objectors to the plan of the road south of the City Hall.

"What the board wants is the unanimous consent of the property owners south of City Hall on the line of Broadway," said Mr. Delanield.

The plan of Engineer Parsons was readouted.

field.

The plan of Engineer Parsons was readopted in all other respects, and the President, Alexander E. Orr, and the Secretary, Lewis L. Delafield, were appointed a committee to draw up the report to the Common Council, and to transmit to it the full plans of the proposed

new road.

Secretary Delafield said that if the property holders south of the City Hall wanted that section of the road built they would have to hustle and present their consents within the next two weeks, for after that time there would probably be no chance of changing the plans, and those adopted at yesterday's meeting would be final.

\$30,000 FOR MOODY.

Birthday Gift for the Evangelist by Eng-BOSTON, Feb. 4.-Evangelist Dwight L. Moody will celebrate the sixtieth anniversary of his birth to-morrow, and it will be remembered by certain of his friends in England and America

certain of his friends in England and America with the gift of some \$30,000 to erect a chancel for the use of the Mount Hermon School for boys at Northfield, Mass., of which Mr. Meedy was the founder. The Rev. F. B. Mayer of England will take part in the presentation. The suggestion of the gift was made by Mr. Meyer when he was at Northfield last summer. He

when he was at Northfield last summer. He talked it over with his friends in America and afterward with friends in England. A mong the English contributors to the gift are Lord Overton Lord Kinnaird, Prof. A. B. Simpson, Sir George Williams, Paster Spurgeon, the Matnesons, Morgan & Scott, Prebendary Peploe, Herbert Arbuthnot, A. A. Head, H. Grattan Guinness, and Dr. Munroe Gibson.

The work of raising funds on the American side was given to B. M. Moore of Boston and D. W. McWilliams of New York. To this committee were added the names of several Hostonians and Col. J. J. Estey of Brattlebore, Vt. C. M. Bailey of Winthrop, Me. Morris K. Jesup, James Talcott, H. B. Silliman, Samuel D. Davis, and Charles R. Otts of New York and Davis, and Charles R. Otts of New York and Charles Huston of Coatesville, Pa. Of this birthday anniversary Mr. Moody says:

"There will be no special observance of it if I have my way. I do not realise that I am growing old, and I've been too busy to pay special attention to anniversaries. As I have offen said, I've found life better and better as it

33 PURROY PRIMARIES.

Three Districts in New York County Missing from the List.

The Home Rule Democracy, as County Clerk Henry D. Purroy designates his movement in opposition to Tammany Hall under the leader-ship of John C. Sheehan, held primaries last night in all but three of the Assembly districts of the county to elect delegates to a County General Committee, which will meet and o ganize on next Wednesday night in Lyric Hall The call for the primaries provided for the election of not less than ten delegates from every Assembly district. In some districts thi every Assembly district. In some districts this was taken as an injunction to choose exactly ten, and this was done in some instances. In the Fifth Assembly, district, however, thirty delegates were chosen, and in the Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth districts more than one hundred were elected. Only one district, the First, is reported to have chosen fewer than ten. Three delegates were elected there.

The Assembly districts where no primaries were held were the Tenth, Twenty-fifth, and Twenty-seventh. The inspectors of election did not appear at the polling place in the Tenth, and postponements were announced in the other two.

The primaries revealed that some old Count

The primaries revealed that some old County Democracy leaders who had been training with Tammany Hall have attached themselves to the new movement. Among them are exhibited and Lawrence G. O'Brien in the Fifth. Ex-Assemblyman Thomas J. McManus is the Purroy leader in the Fiftheenth. One Purroy primary was held in Brooklyn in the Eighth ward.

PURDY'S STATION TO BE NO MORE A Village Where All the Residents Are

Tenante of New York City. PURDY'S STATION, N. Y., Feb. 4.—The rent collectors for the Croton Watershed Commission visited the village to-day. This is one of the few villages in the United States where all the inhabitants are tenants. They are tenants of New York city. The condemned territory includes all the land on which the villager live. The buildings have not yet been sold, and as they belong to the city and interest is to be

as they belong to the city and interest is to be paid to the villages on the amounts awarded for the property from the time it was condemned until the awards are paid, the persons who remain in the buildings are required to pay rent. There are about 600 residents, and none of them knows yet where he is going. The hill-sides are so siese that there is no favorable location for a village near at hand.

A general feeling of resilesaness pervades the place. Many of the representatives of old families that have lived here a century or more arready to move away. The village of Somers, a mile back in the country, which has languished since the railroad gave impetus to Purdy's, is picking up hope again, as it is believed that many residents of Purdy's Station will establish homes there. There is already talk of establishing new stores in Somers to meet the new conditions. Old Katonah, down the line of the Harlem Hallroad, has found another site near at hand, but the village of Purdy's Station will establion will be, it is said, obliterated.

He Fell Sixty Feet Into the Passale, As William Clark of Washington avenue Belleville, 37 years old, was walking last nigh over the Greenwood Lake Railroad bridge which spans the Passaio River between Newark and Arlington he slipped and fell into the river sixty feet below. A policeman fished him out. Clark had received internal injuries and was taken to the City Hospital.

If the Bradley Martin Ball telps the poor as swiftly and surely as Riker's Ex sectorant curse a cough or cold—nobody will kick.- CUBA SCOUTS "REFORMS."

THE DECREE IS SIGNED BY THE QUEEN REGENT.

Spanish Goods to Mave at Least Forty Per Cont. Advantage Over Foreign Goods in the Tartf-Spain May Suspend the Reforms If Necessary to Suppress Revolt.

MADRID, Feb. 4.- The decree authorizing the proposed reforms in the Island of Cuba was signed by the Queen Regent to-day. It was prepared by Pressie. Canovas and Seffor Castel-lano, Minister of the Colonies. The document will cover several pages of the official Gazette, and additional details of its provisions, which were obtained by a reporter of the United Associated Presses this morning, show the follow-

ing provisions of the scheme: One of the principal features of the plan is the creation of a Cuban Assembly, which will be known as the Council of Administration. This ody will be composed of thirty-five members. or which twenty-one will be elected by popular vote and six by the leading municipal and provincial corporations. The remaining eight members will consist of a leading magistrate, a university professor, an archiepiscopal delegate, and five ex-Senators or Deputies. All measures lesired by Municipal and Provincial Councils which may be disapproved by the Governor General can be appealed to the Administrative Council, and finally referred to the Colonia Minister at Madrid.

The Municipal and Provincial Councills will nominate the Municipal Judges and the Council of Administration will frame the budget and draw up a customs tariff, under the proviso that a protective margin of 40 per cent. at least shall be allowed to Spanish goods against for eign goods. The customs officials must be

The Governor-General of the island is en powered to appoint the high officials, but they must be Cubans or Spanlards who have resided in the island for two years. These officials include the intendants, magistrates and prefects. The Municipal Councils General will elect their own Presidents and control the administration of education.

The Government reserves full power to maintain public order, and may adopt measures even against these reforms whenever such measures may be needed to suppress rebellious move

The Government will requiate the tariff until a special Cuban tariff is decided upon.
As previously announced, the Cuban representation in the Senate and Chamber of Depu ties will remain as heretofore.

The publication of the plan has made a bad impression in Spain, as the scheme is generally regarded as giving everything to the Cubans. The scheme provides that to Spanish products entering Cuba shall be granted a rebate it duties of 40 per cent. as compared with the duties imposed on foreign products.

LONDON, Feb. 4.-The Standard's Madrid correspondent telegraphs that the Government onsulted with representatives of all the Cuban parties before drafting the scheme.

CUBA WON'T ACCEPT THE REFORMS.

Senor Queenda Says Nothing but Inde-pendence Will Satisfy the Island. WASHINGTON, Feb. 4. - Seffer Quesada, Charge d'Affaires of the Cuban Legation, is unwilling to that the Spanish Government is reported to be ready to announce, because he is not certain that they have been correctly reported or that they will be promulgated as announced. Seffor Queeada has no hesitation, however, in saying that whatever the reform propositions may be

they will not be acceptable to the Cuban party. "The Cubans," he says, "cannot accept and will not accept anything less than independence, and, whatever the scope of the reforms. the war will not be affected in the least. The patriots are determined to win or be exter-

Seffor Tomás Estrada Palma, the Cuban Delegate in New York, said yesterday, in reference to the reforms about to be established in Cuba: Once more I must deciare that the Cuban down their arms for any thing short of independence. If the reports that have been published are to be relied upon, the so-called reforms are practically the same as those which were enacted by the Spanish Cortes in February, 1893, just before the rebellion broke out. Is it likely that what was rejected then may be accepted now? The insurrection is as strong as ever. The fact that Spain gives what she pleases to call reforms reveals that an begins to yield. When she sees that these reforms do not cause the patriots to surrender she will make further concessions; but it will all be in vain. The patriots know that they are on the eve of triumph, and will not abandon the field until the independence of Cuba has been accomplished." thing short of independence. If the reports that

COMMENT IN HAVANA.

Neither Cubass Nor Spaniards There Are Nationed with the Reforms.

HAVANA, Feb. 4. News of the proposed reforms, contained in long cable despatches from Madrid to La Lucha and the Diario de la Marina has not produced great enthusiasm, because no one here believes that the reforms will have any effect in stopping the war. The only person who appear satisfied are a few Spaniards of the old Reformist party, the officials, and a half fozen autonomists who follow the Marquis of Montoro. The thoughtful element of all classes Montoro. The thoughtful element of all classes is very much disappointed. The intransigeant Spaniards believe the measure to be a sign of weakness on the part of Spain, while the Cubans see in the scheme merely a rehash of the futile Abarzuza law of 1895, without any real concessions to the colony.

Those who are interested in tariff reform say that the plan of Sefior Canovas can have no practical benefit for Cuba, inasmuch as it leaves untouched the unjust commercial privileges of Catalonia and other northern provinces of Spain.

Spain.

They do not see, furthermore, in what degree the general budget of the island will be reduced, as the Council of Administration will be merely a consultative body, and the final decision on all financial matters will depend upon Spain. The debt, also, is a general topic of comment, for the new plan does not redeem Cuba in the least from that awful burden.

Hawana is full of sensational rumors to-day. It is said that a commission, composed of sev-

It is said that a commission, composed of several persons interested in the success of the reforms, called on Consul-General Lee to propose to him to enter the insurgent lines, sat forth to the Cuban Government the advantages of the reforms, and induce President Cisneros and bis Cabinet, as well as Gen. Gomez, to give up the war.

to the Cuban Government the advantages of the reforms, and induce President Cisneros and bis Cabinet, as well as Gen. Gomez, to give up the war.

Gen. Lee refused to do it, and said that he would take such a step only upon the direct orders of his Government. The commission, it is added, had a semi-official character. At the American Consultate the report was neither denied nor affirmed. Gen. Lee refused to speak on any political topic.

It is said also that in an engagement in Santa Clara Gen. Weyler was wounded, but the authorities keep silent about the matter and it is hard to learn the truth before information from Cuban sources is received.

The truth is that in all the provinces the war is waging flercely, and in Pinar del Rio province several large combats are reported in which heavy losses were incurred by the Spaniards. Another train has been blown up with dynamite in that province by the insurgents. At Cocodrilo, also in Pinar del Rio, Gen. Melguizo was defeated, and, retiring to his stronghold, ordered six pacificos whom he happened to meet to be slain. At Jaula Col. San Martin, in an engagement with the Cubans, had twenty privates killed and ten wounded. The Spanish Captain, Camolillo, was also severely wounded. The Cuban laddes who were imprisoned at Newitas for political reasons have arrived here. They are Concepcion Agramonts, Angela Silva de Lopez Recio. Gabriela Varona de Miranda, and Eva Adan de Rodriguez. Their only crime was that they had sons and husbands in the insurem tranks. Many persons went to the wharf to see them land from the steamer Manuela, of the Herrera line, but no ene was allowed to approach them. They were all pale, and bore marks of suffering. During their trip a Spanish officer had to interfere to stop the outrages and insults to which rough Spaniards subjected the unfortunate women. From the wharf they were escorted to the jail by a detachment of soldiers.

The Manuela brought also to Havana as prisoner. Eduardo Varela Zequeira, editor of

were escurios soldiers.

The Manuela brought also to Havana as a prisoner, Eduardo Varela Zequeira, editor of El Pueblo of Puerto Principe, and formerly a reporter of La Lucha.

GUANABACOA BURNED.

The Patricts Bestroy a Town Within Str Miles of Havana

HAVANA, Feb. 4 .- A telegram was received in this city to-day saying Gen. Aranguren had burned Guanabacoa, within six miles of HAVADA.

DR. BETANCOURT ACQUITTED.

No Was Accused of Seing a Go. Between for the Insurgents and Their Sympathizers.

HAVANA, Feb. 4.-The trial of Dr. Gaspar Betancourt, a well-known American dentist of this city, who was arrested on Dec. 28 last as a political suspect, took place to-day and resulted in his acquittal. He was at once released, but was placed at the disposal of the civil governor. It was suspected that Dr. Betancourt was acting as a go-between for the insurgents and their sympathizers in the United States. There was o evidence produced at the trial to prove that

THE WAT WEYLER TREATS WOMEN. His Ediet Baulshing the Sister of Gon.

he was connected in any way with the rebellion

TAMPA, Fis., Feb. 4.-Among the arrivals by the Olivette this morning was Miss Clemench Arengo, sister of Gen. Arengo of the insurgen forces in Cuba. She is the daughter of the late Dr. José Arengo, a physician of Havana, and young lady of rare culture and intelligence. Her brother being an officer in the Cubar

army, she was thought to be a sympathizer with the cause of liberty, and information on which o base an edict banishing her from the Island was sought. A few days ago she and two others, who are in Key West, received the following notice from the Government:

"Under the reserved seal of the Police Deartment of the city of Havana, bearing date of yesterday, his Royal Highness the Governor

yesterday, his Royal Highness the Governor says:

"Having seen the information given by the civil Government dated the 13th inst., concerning certain citizens of this city, to wit: Mrs. Rosa Sigarros. Miss Clemencia Arengo, and Mrs. Emoila Cordoba, that on account of their action in favor of the Cuban cause, they are deemed connected with the insurrection, and all the more dangerous because they are women. The Captain-General, on agreement with the proposition of the civil Governor, has decreed with to-day's date that these women shall be banished from this island, and they are hereby prohibited from returning until an express edict shall be issued permitting them to do so.

"They are ordered to leave within fifteen days, commescing on the day they are notified, to express that intelligence that if they should

"They are ordered to leave within fifteen days, commencing on the day they are notified, together with the intelligence that if they should not abandon the island at the end of the time given, they will be imprisoned and held as long as the war shall last."

When the time for her departure came Miss Arengo was taken into a room at the Custom House and stripped by a woman, even her shoes and stockings being taxen off and her clothing thoroughly examined for any information she might be bringing to the Cuban Junta in America. America.

When she went to board the steamer the same process was gone through with again to make issurance doubly sure. She is not certain whether she will reside here or go to New York.

BY TROLLEY TO PHILADELPHIA.

The Projected Line Approved by Freeholders of Somerset County, New Jersey, SOMERVILLE, N. J., Feb. 4 .- The first link in the New York and Philadelphia Traction Company's projected troller line between New York and Philadelphia, which has been buried between this place and Finderne for about two years, is again talked of by Philadelphia cast-

The Somerset County Board of Chosen Free-The Somerset County Board of Chosen Free-helders in-day approved plans and greated con-cessions which permit the Traction Company to enter this town over the county bridge crossing Peters Brook. Assurances were given that the line between this place and Bound Brook will be in operation about May i, after which it will be extended to New Brunswick, Plainfield, and other towns.

The traction company was restrained two years ago from continuing the construction of its line by the legal action of the Central Rail-road Company of New Jersey, and its progress was forther retarded by the financial difficul-ties of Franklin Magowan of Trenton, who was its chief promoter.

its chief promoter.

A satisfactory agreement has been made between the opposing companies, by which the traction company will cross the Jersey Central's tracks between this place and Raritan under grade.

Preceded to Town by a Skirmish Line

Senator Lexow's committee, which was appointed to find out whether trusts are wicked things and ought to be further controlled by legislation, will put on its rubbers and specia cles this morning and go to looking. It sent out its band of subposes servers yesterday. They all wore rubbers. Senator Lexow didn't say so in so many words; but he did say this, when

in so many words; but he did say this, when somebody asked him whom the subpcens servers were going after:

"Several subpcenss are now being served in New York city. It would not do to divulge the names of those for whom subpcens have been issued, as they might endeavor to get away from the jurisdiction of the committee."

The rubbers were successful at least in enabling the subpcens servers to get into town and around without being heard; at least up to midnight they hadn't been heard from. Whether they succeeded in catching any of the fleeing trusts whose testimony is desired or which particular fleeing trust they were after wasn't known then. It was said that the Sugar Trust was the first one, and that the Oll Trust would come next.

The committee will meet this morning in the Aldermen's chamber at 10 o'clock. The gentlemen who came down with rubbers on will then report their success or failure. The members of the committee who arrived in town last night put up at the Metropole.

ALLEGED FORGER NABBED. Thirty Pawn Tickets, Representing a Lo

of Jewelry, Found on Mim, John Miller, for whom a general police alarm was sent out on Tuesday for passing forged checks, was arrested at Columbus avenue and Ninety-eighth street last evening by De Ninety-eighth street last evening by Detectives Boyle and Conway of the West 100th street station. Miller is wanted in several towns along the Sound for passing checks purporting to be signed by Seaver & Co. of 248 South street, one of whose agents he said he was. He also passed three checks on George C. Nolan, a baker, at 751 Columbus avenue. Miller lived with his mother and sister at 50 West Ninety-eighth street.

At the police station he was searched and hirty pawn tickets were found on him. They represented air gold watches, a diamond pin, sleeve buttons, bracelets, gold rings, and sliverware.

sleeve buttons, bracelets, gold rings, and silver-ware.

A clipping from an Albany newspaper, saying that the Miller & Valleau Lumber Company had been incorporated, with J. Miller as Pres-ident and Samuel Valleau and Elizabeth Miller as directors, was also found, The Valentine gang of swindlers operated largely in lumber, Miller's sister Elizabeth formished \$1,000 hail for his appearance in Harlem Police Court this morning.

ARRESTED IN CENTRAL PARK.

A Beer-Wagon Driver Caught Belivering Stolen Bottles to Junk Men. The annual loss to the Pabst Milwaukes Bot-

tling Company from bottles which disappeared has amounted to about \$5,000 for a number of years, and until recently the company's officers thought the loss a legitimate one. They finally became suspicious, however, and got the Central Office detectives to watch the drivers.

Rynders and Stripp followed, yesterday, a driver on his rounds, and saw him unload twenty-one cases, of two dozen bottles each, in the lower transverse road in Central Park.

Later, a junk wagon occupied by two men came along, and the men loaded the cases into the wagon. Having sent a Park policeman after the bottling company's driver, the detectives jumped out on the men with the junk wagon, and with drawn pistols arrested them. The three prisoners were taken to the West Sixty-eighth street police station, and later to Police Headquarters. years, and until recently the company's officers

Hanna Ignorant of Ohto Dissensions. PITTSBURGH, Feb. 4.-M. A. Hanna arrived in Pittaburgh at 12:30 o'clock to-day. He said that the report that he had withdrawn from the race was news to him. He also said that he was unaware of any dissensions in the narty in Ohio over the Senatorship.

NEW YORK IN THE CABINET

FRIENDS OF EX-GOV, MORTON COM-PLICATE THE SITUATION.

Urging His Appointment as Minister to St. James's - Republican Organization Talking of Congressman Sherman for Attorney-General Instead of Woodford.

It is by no means improbable that the New

Fork State Republicans will be represented i Mr. McKinley's Cabinet. This was the assertion of Republicans last night, who de clared they knew the ground they were treading. All who were talked with on he subject, though, admitted that one or two complications have arisen. It is he purpose of the Republicans who are watch ing things in the absence of United States Sens. tor-elect Thomas C. Platt to iron out these wrinkles, if possible, and to present to Mr. Mc-Kinley the name of a Republican who will eent all interests. By this it must not se understood, it was said, that the claims of Gen. Stewart L. Woodford of Brooklyn have been abandoned; but Cnevertheless, it was aid that if it became absolutely necessary Gen Woodford would be set aside and an effort rould be made to unite all Republicans in behalf of Representative James S. Sherman o Utica. No such step is contemplated at the moment, but many things may happen.

One of the complications arises from the fachat a number of the personal and social friends of ex-Gov. Levi P. Morton believe that Lo should be made Ambassador to England. This has been a new feature injected into the situation, and it has caused a heap of trouble. It is known in the inner circles of the Republican party that Mr. McKinley a little over two weeks ago was asked to make Mr. Morton a member of his Cabinet, and that Mr. McKinley did not receive the idea favorably. After that it was determined by Mr. Morton's friends to make him a candidate for Ambassador to England, and to all intents and purposes, it was said last night, Mr. Morton is now in the race for that place. In view of the fact that Whitelaw Reid is a candidate for it also, and that the Republican orranization of the State of New York has offered to Chauncey M. Depew its encouragement and support, if he will be a candidate for it. The situation as to a Cabinet place for the New York Republican has indeed, it was said, become mighty interesting.

To sum up the situation concerning the Ambassadorship it may be stated on the best authority that the Republican organization of the State does not want Whitelaw Reid to have the place, that it thinks Mr. Morton has been honored enough by his party, and that it prefers to support Chauncey M. Depew. The Republican organization of the State has no objection whatever to the apppointment of Gen. Horace Porter to be Ambassador to France.

President-elect McKinley, it was ascertained last night, would like to have Cornelius N. Bliss and some of the personal friends of Mr. Bliss indorse Gen. Woodford for Attorney-General. It was declared that Mr. Bliss does not want to desire to do this, and that Gen. Porter and Anson G. McCook and others of Mr. Bliss's position in the matter, it was said, must be considered important, for the reason that Mr. McKinley offered him a place in the Cabinet, which Mr. Bliss deelined for personal reasons. Mr. Bliss and, is in a position of hos had not behalf of Anson G.

The foregoing is the situation which confronts the Republican organization of the State, and nyew of the alignment of the State, and nyew of the alignment of the State, and nyew of the has been a new feature injected into the situa tion, and it has caused a heap of trouble. It is known in the inner circles of the

M'RINLET'S PRIVATE SECRETARY,

Editor J. Addison Porter of Connections Accepts the Office.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 4 .- J. Addison Porter editor of the Hartford Post, will be Presidentelect McKinley's private secretary. "The position was offered to me yesterday by Mr. McKinley at Canton," said Mr. Porter to-

day, "and I have accepted it."

Mr. Porter came to Cleveland and was the guest to-day of W. H. Boardman en Euclid avenue, where he remained for some time. Later he went to the residence of M. A. Hanna, where he remained several hours. Mr. Porter there authorized the statement that he had accepted the offer. He said that his engagement with Mr. Hanna was merely of a social nature. Mr. Porter will go to Canton early to-morrow.

HANNA PAID NO MONEY.

Denics That He Bought Political Favor is

Pennsylvania. PITTSBURGH, Feb. 4.-Mark A. Hanna was the leading witness in a libel suit here to-day growing out of heated political discussion in this county during the last campaign Last March the Commercial Gazette and one other journal in this city charged

one other journal in this city charged State Senators Magee and Flynn with receiving money from Chairman Hanna to pay campaign expenses in this county in consideration of their support of Major McKinley for President. The Senators denied this and entered suit for criminal libel.

"Mr. Hanna's deposition was taken. He denied that he ever made any such proposition to Mesers. Magee or Flynn. On account of the liness of one of the defendant attorneys the case was postponed until next Monday, but Mr. Hanna will not have to appear at that time, as his testimony of today will be read to the jury when the case comes up. Mr. Hanna was introduced to the court.

LAST TOUCHES 10 THE CHARTER It's Done New and Ready to He Printed

for the Legislature. Here are some changes made in the final revis ion of the draft of the Greater New York char

Borough Presidents are to be elected for four years instead of two, so that their terms will be coterminous with those of the Mayor.

Members of the present Boards of Education

Members of the present Hoards of Education of New York and Brooklyn will be allowed to serve out their terms.

A board of four examiners, with the city Superintendent of Schools, is to examine and certificate candidates for appointment as teachers. Principals are to have a voice in the appointment, transfer, or promotion of all teachers in their schools. Only a person nominated by the Borough School Board as janitor of a school house. house.

The final revision will be reported as com-pleted at to-day's meeting, and 1,000 copies of the charter in the form in which it leto be re-ported to the Legislature will be printed.

THREE HEADS BETTER THAN ONE.

A Brooklyn Opinion on the Intellectua Limitations of a Greater New Yorker. A movement, with the influential backing of Mayor Wurster, ex-Mayor Schieren, and William Berri, has been started in Brooklyn in opposition to the single-headed commission plan proposed in the charter for the Greater New York. Mayor Wurster and the others interested in the movement contend that the charter should be amended so that Brooklyn would be about be amended so that Brooklyn would be assured of complete representation in the various commissions. No one man, they say, can be found with intellect and breadth of vision sufficient to comprehend the needs of every section of the great city contemplated.

The responsibility must be divided, these gentlemen say, so that the administration of each city may be properly conducted. An effort will be made to secure three-headed commissions, to be made up of one resident of New York, one resident of Brooklyn, and a third to represent the remaining boroughs. A public meeting will probably be held soon to protest against the single-head scheme.

Blockade of Charleston

A FIGHT WITH ROBBERS.

Agent Thomas and Others Killed at the Sac er ' Fox Agency.

GUTHRIE, Okla na, Feb. 4.—The report was received here this a ternon that about dark last light a gang of six or eight bandits attempted to rob the Government offices and general store at Sac and For Agency, and in the fight which followed one outlaw and three other men were killed, among the dead being Gen. Thomas, the Indian agent, formerly of Atlanta, Ga. At Shawnee, which is the nearest telegraph station to the agency, the same report is current, but no particulars can be obtained.

This report concerns the larger of the two Sao and Fox Indian agencies. The agent, Edward L Thomas, was appointed from the Indian Territory. He had eight other white men employed on the agency, as assistants in various capacities, and two Indians.

There are seven Indian police. One white woman is also employed at the agency. Mr. Thomas's salary as agent was \$1,200 a year.

"CLEFELAND, CARLINLE & WILSON." How Would That Look on a New York

Law Office Shingle ! John G. Carlisle, Secretary of the Treasury, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. It is said that the bject of his visit is to meet the members of a well-known law firm in the city, who have made overtures looking toward his joining the firm. Two mouths ago it was stated in THE Sun on the highest authority that Mr. Carlisle was to open a law office in New York city after March 4. Since then it has become known that Postmaster-General Wilson, the author of the Wilson Tariff bill, also thinks of coming to New fork to open a law office.

In fact, it was all over town last night that the new law firm is to be Cleveland, Carlisle &

BISMARCK TIRED OF LIFE,

He Says His Trouble Is That He No Longer Has an Object to Live For. BERLIN, Feb. 4.-The Dresden Gazette pub ishes an article on Prince Bismarck, in the

course of which it says that the Prince recently "I feel tired, but I am not sick. My complaint s uneasiness of life, in which I no longer have any object. Nothing that I see gives me pleasure. I feel louely. I have lost my wife, and my sons have their own business to attend to. Agriculture and forestry Lave lost interest and politics are beginning to bore me."

Speaking of Count Muravieff, the new Rus sian Foreign Minister, Prince Bismarck, ac cording to the Gazette, said he was the very man he always hoped to see occupying that post. PRESIDENT SCOTT FAINTED.

The Head of Rutgers College Overcos While Delivering a Lecture. NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Feb. 4.-Dr. Austin Scott, President of Rutgers College, was this wening stricken with a fainting spell while deivering a lecture in the Fine Arts building n this city. The lecture was the first in a series of five to be delivered by Dr. Scott before the University Extension Society on American history. His subject was "Colonial Beginnings." He had been speaking for about twenty minutes, when he turned to Dr. Louis Bevier

secretary of the society, who was seated on the platform, and asked him for a glass of water. Dr. Bevier had started to comply with the request, when President Scott fell to the floor. He was assisted into the open air and driven n a cab to his home, where he was attended by Dr. Frank M. Donahue. Dr. Scott soon recovered from the attack, which the physician said was not at all serious. The excitement among the audience was not relieved until Dr. Sco. was known to be out of danger. The oppressive

the attack, it is said. WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH BACKUST

atmosphere of the room may have produced

Judge Aspinall Criticises the Methods of Judge Aspinall in the County Court, Brooklyn, yesterday expressed his disapproval of the my things were done in the District Attorney office. Assistant District Attorney Ward moved for the dismissal of the indictment against Rocco Tioranto, charged with burglary in the Hocco Tioranto, charged with burglary in the third degree. Mr. Ward said the District At-torney had no evidence against the man. "What is the use of having a man indicted," said Judge Arpinali, "if you have no evidence against him? You ought to have enough evi-dence to bring a man to trial before he is in-dicted."

The indictment was dismissed and the man was discharged.

was discharged.

SMALLEST CITY LOT.

Rooms for \$101. A large crowd in front of Auctioneer Philip

A. Smyth's stand at the Broadway Real Estate Salesroom vesterday witnessed the sale of the smallest parcel of realty ever offered at the auction rooms. It was a triangular lot on St. Nicholas avenue, north of 148th street, having a frontage of eight feet, a depth of three feet at one end and nothing at the other, and measuring eight feet and nine inches on the rear line. The sale was ordered by the Supreme Court in the partition suit of Daniel D. Lawson against Anna M. Tuttle and others. The sale started at \$10, and the lot was sold, after active bidding, to the plaintiff, Mr. Lawson, for \$101.

MRS, CAREW ESCAPES THE GALLOWS Her Sentence of Death Commuted to Im-

prisonment for Life. YOKOHAMA, Feb. 4.- The sentence of death imposed by the court upon Mrs. Carew. convicted of having caused the death of her husband, Walter Raymond Hallowell Carew, Secre band, Waiter Raymond Hallowell Carew, Secre-tary of the Yokohama United Club, by poison, which was subject to revision by the British Minister to Japan, has been commuted by that official to imprisonment for life, and the woman has thus escaped the gallows.

LITTLE LORD BERESFORD.

The Downger Duchess of Mariborough, Formerly of New York, Has a Son, LONDON, Feb. 4.-Lily, Dowager Duchess of Marlborough, wife of Lord William Beresford and formerly Mrs. Louis Hamersley of New York, gave birth to a son at 11 o'clock this fore-noon at Deepdene, Dorking. Mother and child are doing well.

Ratiroad Held Responsible for Fire. FAR ROCKAWAY, L. L., Feb. 4.-Three years ago the ice houses, offices, and stables of Jameson & Bond, on Rockaway Beach, were destroyed by fire. The firm sue i the Long Island Rail-road Company, alleging that the fire was caused by sparks from one of the company's locomo tives, and secured a verdict for \$28,000. The case was carried to the Court of Appeals, and it was announced here to-day that the Court had affirmed the verdict.

SEA CLIFF, L. I., Feb. 4. - The dock of the Sea Cliff Yacht Club was wrecked yesterday by the high tide. The water carried toe floes against the dock, and it was not strong enough to with stand the onslaught. Several other docks in Hempstead Harbor were damaged. The ice de-posited a quantity of wreekings at the high tide mark, indicating further damage along the shore.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 4. - A bill prohibiting the insertion of gold clauses in notes, bonds, and contracts, and other obligations, was introduced in the lower house of the General Assembly today by Representative William A. Compton of Macomb. The Democrats will support the measure, and they say there are enough silver Republicans in the Legislature to secure its pareaga.

LOYAL LEGION ALL UPSET.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

GEN. CURTIS CALLS GEN. AMES

"CRAVEN" AT IIS DINNER. Den, Ames Had Rend a Paper Impuguing Curtis's Title to Be Called the "Hero

of Fort Fisher"-Diners All on Their Feet in a Tamult Over the Collision, The banquet of the Loyal Legion at Delmontco's on Wednesday night was pretty nearly as exciting as the capture of Fort Fisher itself, and at the end Gen, Adelbert Ames of Massachusetts and Gen. Newton M. Curtis of Ogdensburg stood frowning at each other as land bat-

s frown on a hostile fleet. The title of Gen. Curtis to be called "hero of Fort Fisher" had een impugned by Gen. Ames, and Gen. Curtis had spoken of "Gen. Ames with his craven The 500 or 600 old soldiers and sailors were wrought up to the pitch that the smoke of powder and the crashing of shells are popularly supposed to raise men to, and it took the smart smash of Gen. Horace Porter's gavel to bring them down to every day tone again.

The trouble was all over Fort Fisher. As.

anybody who is acquainted with the history of the capture of Fort Fisher will testify, that event has caused more trouble since the war than perhaps it could have caused during the war if it hadn't fatien, although Fort Fisher commanded the approach to Wilmington, N. C., and Wilmington was the port through which the Confederates received a large part of their munitions of war and shipped a large part of their cotton to England.
It will be recalled that there were two exseditions against Fort Fisher. The first, Gen.

Butler commanding, was not successful. The econd was. Gen. Aifred H. Terry commanded the troops. Admiral Porter commanded the both occasions. It was in the second assault that Gen. Curtis was wounded. The greater part of the trouble resulting from the capture of the fort has been in the nature of controversy between the army and the navy The Loyal Legion dinner on Wednesday was one of the quarterly affairs of that body of old army and navy officers. It is the custom at each dinner to have a paper read on some one of the stirring incidents of the war by some participant in the incident. In this way a lot of inpublished history comes out. Perhaps half the members of the New York Commandery of the Loyal Legion are veterans of the navy. Isis possible that this fact was overlooked by the

gentlemen who invited Gen. Ames to dine and

tell his story of the capture of Fort Fisher. Is-

is certain that the invitation was extended be-

fore Gen. Ames made a few remarks in Boston.

a week or so ago, in which he referred to Gen.

Curtis in a way that was not complimentary. Gen. Curtis is a member of the New York Comnandery. Geo. Ames is not. Gen. Curtis did not know until a few days ago that Gen. Ames was to speak at the banques about Fort Fisher. When he did learn it he made up his mind to be there and listen; and, dropping his duties in Congress, he took the fastest train from Washington on Wednesday o get here. Gen. Ames reached the banquet. hall a little before Gen. Curtis, and he was inhis place when Gen. Curtis came in.

Gen. Ames was cordially received when he

arose to read his paper. He began with little introduction his story of the engagements at Fort Fisher, where he was in command of a division of infantry. He hadn't been talking two minutes when he made the navy mea around the table feel uncomfortable by reterring to the vain efforts the navy had madeto blockade Wilmington. They moved still more uneasily when, a little later, he said that the idea of the powder boat explosion, which was to play an important part in the first expedition, but which didn't, because the explotion was premature, was Gen. Butler's, and was merely adopted by the navy. The navy, he said, had perfect faith in the efficacy of the boat

until it failed, "when they cast the blame and ridicule of the fatture on Gen. Butler." Gen. Ames, who married Gen. Butler's daughter, went on to describe the strength of the fort, and then he described the assault of the navy under Admiral Porter, quoting from the records. He made the navy men wince

miral failed to mention in his letter the fact that I offered 1,000 men and conperation." This had to do with the statement of record that the navy had reduced the fort and all that

that the navy had reduced the fort and all that was needed was troops to land and go into the works. Gen. Ames went on reading from letters of Admiral Porter telling how the bombardment went on and how successful it was, and then he said:

"Gen. Whiting, who was in the fort and who had commanded that military district, says the slight damage done by this cannonading was repaired at night and that the garrison was in no instance driven from its guns."

He quoted from others to show that Admiral Porter had been mistaken. All this, of course, was calculated to make the navy men of the New York commandery of the Loyal Legion unhappy. Gen. Ames went on to tell of the part played by his own command. Gen. Curtis commanded a brigade in his division. Gen. Ames said that Gen. Curtis, with 500 men, was the first to land from the transports; that Curtis reported to him that he could take the fort and that he was ordered to do so. He told what Curtis did, and added, "Curtis made no further effort to take the fort, as I had ordered him to do."

Gen. Curtis listened attentively. The folks around bim watched him. Gen Ames went on and concluded the story of the first expedition with a defence of its failure and of tien. Butler. There was a sigh of relief when he paused, and Gen. Curtis sat back in his chair smiling. The navy men whispered. Gen. Ames then started on the story of the second attack under Gen. Terry.

"My three brigades." he said, "were in line,

The navy men whispered, Gen, Ames then started on the story of the second attack under Gen. Terry.

"My three brigades," he said, "were in line, one behind the other, ranging from three to five hundred yards from the fort. Terry, Comstock, and I were in a small advanced outwork, about half a mile from the fort. My able and gallant Adjutant-General, Gen. Charles A. Carleton, has made the following record: Gen. Terry turned to Gen. Ames and axid. "Gen. Ames, the signal agreed upon for the assault has been given." Gen. Ames asked: "Have you any special orders to give?" Gen. Terry replaced. "Not you understand the situation and what is desired to be accomplished. I leave everything to your discretion." Thus was put upon me the entire responsibility of the batife to be fought."

Gen. Ames proceeded to tell that he directed Capt. Lawrence of his staff to order Curtis and his brigade to charge. He saw that "Capt. Lawrence heroically ied it."

Gen. Curtis sat bolt upright again and eyed the success.

his brigade to charge. He watched with anxious eye the charge. He saw that "Capt. Lawrence heroically led it."

Gen. Curtis sat bolt upright again and eyed the speaker. Gen. Ames went on to say that Capt. Lawrence was the first through the palisade and was there dangerously wounded, He said: "I outekly ordered Col. Pennyacker's brigade, which was close at hand, to charge and sweep down the parapet to the ocean."

Gen. Curtis eased up a little and smiled again Gen. Ames then described the battle. He said the official reports of his officers gave no adequate idea of their gallant deeds, He quoted again from their reports. Finally he said:

"As this fight was very much may own, according to the official reports, I hope I may be excused for adding that upon reselving notice that the time for action had come. I decided when, where, and how to strike the enemy with my three brigades, and that I wielded the reinforcements as I thought best, I gave every order proper to my position as commander of the fighting forces. From the lirst act, when my aide, Capt. Albert (sailatin Lawrence, led the first brigade into the fort, to the last act, when the garrison surrendered to my aide, capt. Henry Clay Lockwood. According to Balesu, or and a historian, Curtis declared that the fort could have been carried on the first expedition and that at the moment we were recalled they virtually had possession. This declaration has been accepted as truth. We can examine the facts, new that the official records have been published, and form our own opinion on this point, which has been the pivot of the whole controversy."

He said Curtis had asked him for 200 men and had informed him that he could possess the fort. Then he described the strength of the garrison and demanded "What soldier will say we had virtual possession of the fort under ain the fort. Then he described the strength of the garrison and demanded "What soldier will say we had virtual possession of the fort under ain the first line more than twice as many men as he

red in the face. Of the second expedition tren.
Ames said:

"Curtis had in his brigade now forming the
first line more than twice as many men as he
had before the fort on the first expedition,
Again I gave him the order to take the fort. Did
he take it? No. I wish to touch one other
point. Badeau writes in this same history;

The aghting was continued from traverse to